CLAIMS:

1. A method for making a supported olefin polymerisation catalyst, including the steps of:

(a) forming a solid support comprising a metal adsorbent having a chiral adsorbate adsorbed to the surface thereof, said solid support having chir al or pro-chiral crystal faces and wherein said support is formed by depositing the metal and chiral adsorbate by electrolysis from an electrolyte; and

(b) immobilising a catalyst or pre-catalyst thereof on the chiral or pro -chiral crystal faces, and optionally activating the pre-catalyst, to form a supported olefin polymerisation catalyst.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the chiral adsorbate is organic.

3. A supported olefin polymerisation catalyst obtainable by the method as defined in claims 1 or claim 2.

4. The supported olefin polymerisation catalyst of claim 3 wherein the catalyst is a Ziegler-Natta catalyst.

5. The supported olefin polymerisation catalyst of claim 3 wherein the catalyst is a metallocene or a new single site catalyst.

6. The supported olefin polymerisation catalyst of claim 5 wherein the chiral adsorbate acts as a ligand that complexes to a transition metal to create the metallocene or new single site active centre.

7. A method for producing a polyolefin that comprises the steps of:

a) injecting the supported and activated olefin polymerisation catalyst of any one of claims 3 to 6 into the reactor;

b) injecting the monomer and optional comonomer into the reactor;

c) maintaining under polymerisation conditions;

d) retrieving a polymer.

8. A method according to claim 7, wherein the olefin monomer is propylene or ethylene.

9. A polyolefin obtained by the method as defined in claim 7 or claim 8.

10. Use of a solid support formed by depositing the metal and chiral adsorbate by electrolysis from an electrolyte, for controlling the formation of chiral and pro -chiral faces during lattice formation.